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Let more of them attend to intellectual history. For "in the career of conscious social readjustment upon which mankind is now embarked, it would seem as if the history of thought should play a very important part." "What more vital has the past to teach us than the manner in which our convictions on large questions have arisen, developed and changed?" The history of thought "not only enables us to reach a clear perception of our duties and responsibilities by explaining the manner in which existing problems have arisen, but it promotes that intellectual liberty upon which progress fundamentally depends". Such reform on the part of historians would tend to make of history not only a more useful means for education, but an indispensable aid in the whole management of society. Still more, history would come to promote enthusiasm for progress, and nurture radicalism. "The radical has not yet perceived the overwhelming value to him of a real understanding of the past. It is his weapon by right, and he should wrest it from the hand of the conservative. It has received a far keener edge during the last century, and it is the chief end of this essay to indicate how it can be used with the most decisive effect on the conservative."

Many members of the historical guild will not agree that the "New History" either is or ought to be just as it is portrayed here. He must be however a most pachydermous conservative who will fail to find in these essays much mental food that is both palatable and wholesome. They abound in comments that command assent, they are charmingly written, and they discuss with cumulative force the bearing of history on the present.

E. W. Dow.

*Historical Research: an Outline of Theory and Practice.* By JOHN MARTIN VINCENT, Professor of European History, Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1911. Pp. v, 350.)

A BOOK of the kind in hand can be judged from two points of view: from the view-point of a fellow-worker in the field of history, and from that of a beginner who is about to enter the field. Though it is for the latter that the book is intended it is obvious that your reviewer can best consider it from the standpoint of the former

In certain directions Professor Vincent's book appears not to measure up to the rules which are set down in its own pages. Thus, the section which treats of methods and means of testing the genuineness of documents makes no allusion to the metrical tests which have been so useful in determining the authenticity of the papal correspondence of certain periods. The phraseology of the book is here and there somewhat unusual, at times it is even obscure. "Even in the more studied literary hand there came developed pass usages which were due to the reed or the pen" (p. 49). "As a subject of study abbreviations command great respect and any attempts to further classify and set them in

order are to be welcomed" (p. 54). "The methods of the investigating economists are, therefore, to be recommended for valuable suggestion" (p. 276).

Still, let it be emphasized, that these are after all secondary matters, and are not the criteria by which to judge the book. A more serious objection will be raised by the reader against the organization of the material. In a general way the book follows the order of development used by Bernheim, though it has also been influenced by Wolf, but the material has in this instance not been rigidly outlined and classified. This fault is apparent from the table of contents, which consists of the chapter headings. On closer examination it will be discovered that these headings are not always guides to what appears in the body of the chapter. Chapter xv., Criticism and Interpretation of Records, after an allusion to internal criticism, treats the topics stated by the marginal notes as follows: public documents, legislative records, the preamble, customary law, law and reality, criminal law and civilization, primitive constitutions, danger of the exceptional, records of discussion, value of reports, genesis of a law, petitions, municipal records, medieval ordinances, modern ordinances. Another instance. Chapter xxii., The Constructive Process, deals with the following: combination of previous labors, divisions of history, trivial causation, physical environment and its effect on man, including the relation of geography to history and the economic interpretation of history.

Evidences of this inadequate outlining are also to be found in the text. "Fictitious speeches" are discussed twice (pp. 35, 140); the influence of physical environment on man is touched upon repeatedly (pp. 5, 9, 265, 273, 275). The whole of the first chapter is devoted to determining what history is. This ought to end the matter, but the function of history is restated from time to time (pp. 249, 261, 302, 318, and *passim*), and toward the end of the book the author still finds it possible to discuss the question whether history is an art (p. 304).

In the arrangement of the book there are two conspicuous faults. The opening pages of the volume (pp. 13-14, and especially p. 18) place such stress upon the difference between historical materials which furnish "conscious and unconscious evidence", that one might assume the distinction to be fundamental; but, though the two kinds of evidence are mentioned repeatedly, the distinction between them forms no part of the skeleton of the work, except in these first pages. A sharp distinction is also drawn between external and internal criticism (pp. 19-20), and we read of the latter that it is "often called Higher Criticism, since it deals with more important matter than external form". In view of this statement and the fact that external criticism is treated in a chapter by itself, we should expect a chapter at least on internal criticism. But there is none, and the index does not mention internal criticism except to refer to the page containing the above passage. It does not really help matters much to find (p. 168) that "this book has brought together pro-

cedures which theoretically might be separated into internal criticism and interpretation", particularly when, as has been shown above, the chapter entitled Criticism and Interpretation of Records does not deal with these matters at all.

As a counterpart to these faults it must now be added that the book is filled with useful information and that the bibliography is quite adequate for the beginner.

Looked at from the standpoint of the person for whom it is primarily intended, "the advanced student who is about to enter the field of research" (p. iii), the book reads well and makes new and useful suggestions, and will be read with profit by students.

EDWARD B. KREHBIEL.

*Geschichte der Neueren Historiographie.* Von EDUARD FUETER. [Handbuch der Mittelalterlichen und Neueren Geschichte, herausgegeben von G. v. Below und F. Meinecke, Professoren an der Universität Freiburg i. B. Abteilung I.] (Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 1911. Pp. xx, 626.)

THIS book is unique. It is a comprehensive survey of modern historiography, with concise critical commentary, short biographical sketches, and a bibliographical apparatus from which is eliminated all but those references which really bear upon the subject in hand and embody recent or reliable scholarship. It comes to fill a need long felt by teachers of modern history, and will fill it remarkably well. It is enlightened and objective, yet by no means colorless. The "old masters" are passed in review and placed in their categories, and each one is characterized in bold and definite outline. The difficulty of this achievement is only apparent when one realizes that although we have over 600 large octavo pages, about one-third of which is in small type, there is room for only three pages each on Michelet, Guizot, Fustel de Coulanges, Carlyle, and Macaulay, two on Buckle, four on Taine, six on Hegel, thirteen on Ranke, etc. The necessity for saying things succinctly and well was never more sternly laid upon the author of a work of reference. Since even our encyclopaedias, especially the last edition of the *Britannica*, can almost rival the extent of space devoted to each historian, only keen, incisive characterization, showing real familiarity with the works in question, could save this work from giving the impression of a banal dictionary of historiography. Dr. Fueter has admirably succeeded in this difficult task. His book is a gallery of portraits, firmly drawn, and of penetrating criticism definitely directed. He has caught and summed up in a few words the spirit of Bancroft, of Motley, and of Prescott, he deftly appreciates the achievement of a Fustel de Coulanges and the delicate precision of Maitland, throws over against the rationalist conservatism of Guizot the lyric turbulence of Michelet, and gives us the full blast of Treitschke's Prussianism. From Humanism—the medieval aspects of which do not escape him—to the era